UNDER THE SCARLET AND GOLD UMBRELLA OF STATE:

THE ENTRY OF THE KING-EMPEROR AND QUEEN-EMPRESS INTO DELHI.

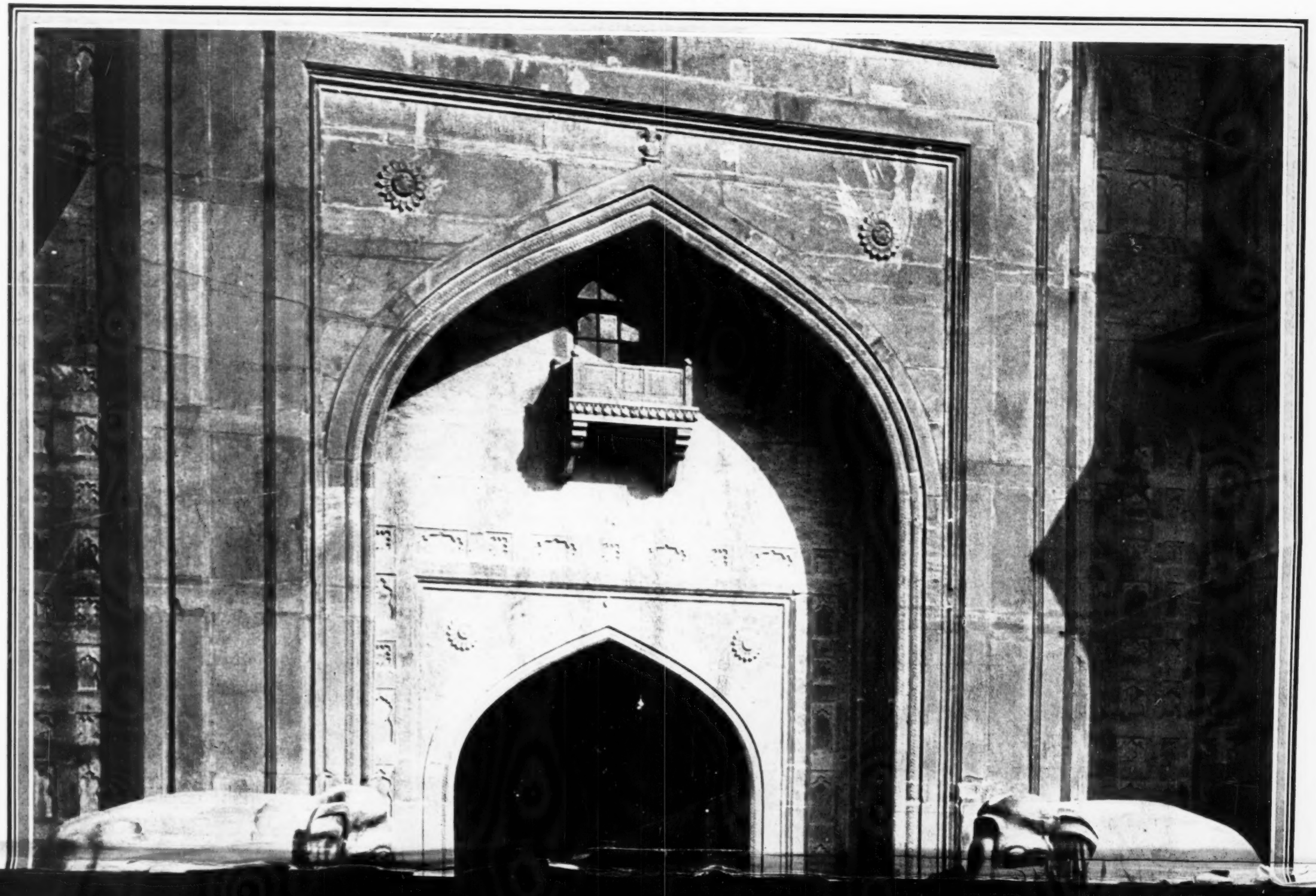
ON THEIR WAY TO RECEIVE THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA: THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPRESS WALKING FROM THE SALIMGARH BASTION INTO THE FORT.

The King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress alighted from their train at the Salimgarh Bastion, where they were received by Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, and the great Indian officials, and walked in procession into the Fort. There, in a special reception tent, the Princes and Chiefs of India were presented to them. During the ceremony, there stood behind them, as they sat in their golden chairs on a dais, six retired officers of the Native Army bearing the traditional Oriental emblems of Imperial power. Two carried "morchals"—large round bunches of peacocks' feathers arranged symmetrically and cased in gold; two carried "chowris"—white yak-tails with gold handles—used of old to point out to the crowd the person of the ruler. Another carried the Imperial Umbrella of scarlet and gold. The sixth carried the golden sun-emblem, the long-staffed Suruj Muhki for use on an elephant when the umbrella is insufficient to keep off the sun.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ERNEST BROOKS.

IN THE PATH OF THE GREAT MOGULS: IMPERIAL MAJESTY IN DELHI.

Photograph by Central News.



RIDING THROUGH THE EXIT OPENED OF OLD ONLY WHEN THE EMPEROR WENT ON FRIDAYS TO PRAY IN THE JAMA MASJID: THE KING-EMPEROR PASSING THROUGH THE DELHI GATE ON HIS STATE ENTRY.

On the occasion of his State Entry into Delhi on December 7, the King-Emperor, making his progress from the Salimgarh Bastion to his Camp, did not take the direct route and leave the Fort by the Lahore Gate. Ancient precedent determined that he should use the Delhi Gate, for when the Great Moguls ruled in India that gate was opened only when the Emperor of Delhi went forth on Fridays to pray in the Jama Masjid. "One wonders," says the *Times*, "whether, as he rode beneath the archway before the final battlements, his Majesty heard whispered exclamations, the rustle of silken draperies, and the tinkling clash of anklets; for just above him, concealed behind delicate lattice-work, the noblest ladies of Hindustan had gathered to see the pageant. . . . Beyond the inner archway the King-Emperor passed between the great stone elephants, reproductions of trophies won in war, which originally commemorated the defence of Chitorgarh against Akbar."

NEARING A HISTORIC GARDEN OF PARADISE: THE IMPERIAL PROGRESS.

THE STATE ENTRY OF THE KING-EMPEROR INTO DELHI.

ON ITS WAY TOWARDS THE JAMA MASJID: THE PROCESSION OF THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE QUEEN-EMPRESS APPROACHING THE GREAT CATHEDRAL-MOSQUE OF INDIA.

Over the archway of the outer gate of the Jama Masjid, the great Cathedral-Mosque of India, written in letters of gold, were the words: "Long live our gracious Emperor and Empress! Loyal greetings of the Mahomedan community of India." Concerning the mosque, we may quote Mr. G. W. Forrest's "Cities of India": Shah Jehan transferred the seat of government to Delhi. He was a contemporary of our first Charles, and . . . governed his vast dominion . . . with ability, humanity, and justice . . . In the centre of Delhi, and on the highest eminence, he had built the Jama Masjid . . . Five thousand workmen were daily employed on it for six years . . . From all parts of the square men hastened to the mosque, and, as the old teacher bade me farewell, I quoted to him the words of the Prophet, 'Masjids are the Gardens of Paradise, and the praises of God the fruit thereof.'"

PHOTOGRAPH BY CENTRAL NEWS.